

## The Sun.

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## Three Nominations—Only One Party.

First, a pseudo-Democratic nomination. Promptly accepted.

Next, a so-called Silver party nomination. Likewise accepted.

Lastly, the nomination of the Populists. Also gratefully accepted, with the truthful remark that nothing in the Chicago platform prevents the acceptance.

## Bimetallism in Europe.

Senator GEORGE F. HOAR has come back from Europe deeply impressed with the strength of bimetallism in that quarter of the globe. France and Germany, he says, are ready to adopt it, and so is the present Administration in Great Britain. The Opposition, however, in Great Britain, is against it, and the banking and investing classes in London are against it likewise. In spite of this obstacle the Senator thinks that Mr. McKINLEY can, if his Administration be wise, effect an international agreement on the subject, which will remove it from our politics.

Senator HOAR, in our opinion, has, like Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, been deceived by the oversanguine representations of the English bimetallists. France and Germany, as nations, are no more ready than Great Britain is, to restore silver to free coinage on any terms whatever. The support of silver in all three countries comes, as it does in ours, from among those who expect to be reduced by the adoption of the standard of value, and thus making the payment of debts easier. They are, in Great Britain, the Tory landowners, whose property is burdened with taxes, mortgages, and other charges, and who are backed by the Manchester cotton spinners, who want wages paid on a silver basis in order to enable them to compete with the cheap labor of India, China, and Japan. In Germany they are also the proprietors of landed estates who owe a great deal of borrowed money and who desire to have the prices of their grain and potatoes raised, so that they can more easily pay it back. In France, the small peasant farmers, who have already secured a tariff protecting their agricultural products against those of foreign countries, would like to get even higher prices for them than they are getting now.

Not now is the demand for bimetallism strong enough to compel Government action on the subject. Resolutions in favor of bimetallism have been passed by the German and the French national legislatures, and that is all. In the British Parliament a resolution was adopted, more than six months ago, urging upon the Government "the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver," and the bimetallists claimed it as a great victory, and it has led to nothing, as yet, and never will lead to anything. The supporters of the resolution took pains to declare that it did not mean an abandonment by Great Britain of the gold standard, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressly announced that he and his colleagues would not propose or accept any departure from that standard. Upon the assurance only was the resolution suffered to pass.

The insurmountable obstacle to any debase of the standard of value, whether by means of international bimetallism, or by that of free silver coinage, is that it will make the price of food, fuel, and clothing dearer, and thus practically reduce the wages of labor. The British workman, fifty years ago, by the repeal of the old Corn laws, secured cheap food, and no political party will now dare to take away the boon from him. The German and the French workmen likewise perceive that the restoration of the silver standard means to them an increased cost of living without a corresponding increase of wages. It remains to be seen whether the American workman is to be more easily beguiled than his European brethren. We think he is not.

## The Registers and Election.

The election law of New York contains a provision which, though clear enough as a designation of duty to election inspectors, has seemed to some persons somewhat ambiguous in its effect upon the rights and responsibilities of voters. It is this:

"In cities of the first class the Board of Inspectors shall issue to every person enrolled upon the register a certificate, in which shall be written the name and address given by such person and the date of such enrollment upon the register. Such a certificate shall be retained by the person to whom it is issued as evidence of the fact that such name and address were entered upon the register."

Heretofore there has been no similar provision in the electoral law of the State, and there are those who declare that the purpose of this provision is to establish as a condition of voting the surrender of these certificates and to leave open, perhaps, a way to fraud by a traffic in such certificates before election day.

Such a view of the case is not supported by anything contained in the words we have quoted. The provision seems to be, in fact, a simple and not unreasonable device for the greater convenience of electors and for expediting the vote at the election. There are four days of registration, the first of them next Friday between the hours of 7 A. M. and 10 P. M., but there is only one day for voting; and it is, as compared with the registry days, a short day, since on the day of the election the polls close in New York this year five hours earlier than on registration days. As the number of citizens who vote is, within a small fraction, as

large as the number of citizens who register, it is certainly desirable that the work of balloting shall be accelerated, especially when a President of the United States is to be elected, and the momentous issues involved in the contest will draw every patriotic and intelligent man to the polls. The certificates, with the name, address, and date of enrollment of each elector, will facilitate the work on election day, and we find nothing in the above provision which makes the surrender of the certificate a prerequisite to voting. The man who retains the certificate after enrollment will save himself and the inspectors considerable annoyance; the man who loses, forgets, mislays, or disregards his certificate will entail upon himself and upon the election officers some necessary annoyance; but his constitutional rights as an elector will not be impaired, and no granting of certificates of registry will be designed to impair them.

Concerning another new provision of the ballot law of this year there is no chance for misunderstanding. It is that relating to the production of naturalization papers, and is designed clearly to facilitate the exercise of the electoral franchise by citizens born in foreign lands. The production of these papers is suspended in cases where their date is earlier than the year 1867. Where the date is later than that year this is the provision of the law:

"If such naturalized citizen cannot for any reason produce his naturalization papers or a certified copy thereof, the inspectors, or a majority of them, may accept of any other evidence of his citizenship which will satisfy the Board of his right to be registered."

It has frequently happened in the past that naturalized voters have lost or mislaid their papers of citizenship, and consequently have been unable to produce them. This provision puts the matter of registration under such circumstances within the discretion of the Board of Inspectors.

It is a fact not generally known, and to which as yet no attention has been called, that the time for voting in this city this year has been extended beyond what it was in other years, and a larger opportunity for voting is thereby afforded. Originally in this State the polls were open from sunrise to sundown. Subsequently this was changed so that while in other parts of the State the polls opened at sunrise, they were opened here at 6 o'clock in the morning; they closed elsewhere throughout the State at sunset, but in New York at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This year the polls open at 6, as heretofore, but they do not close until 5 o'clock, which gives one hour more for all the citizens of this town to get in their votes for honest money and against Repudiation.

## The Growth of the French Canadian Race.

It is well known that the population of France is now nearly stationary. It is equally well known that formerly the French people were exceptionally prolific, and that even the tremendous drain caused by the almost incessant wars of the republic and the empire was speedily repaired. The inference is that the present state of things is due, not to any lack of fertility in the stock, but to the checks and restraints of the existing social and economic conditions, including the operation of the law of inheritance imbedded in the Code Napoleon. This inference is supported by the experience of the French Canadians during the last century and a half, for their numbers, notwithstanding the extraordinary infant mortality which prevails among them, have doubled every twenty-six years. Some interesting facts have been lately submitted to the American Academy of Political and Social Science by Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON of the University of New Brunswick.

For several reasons the data bearing on the growth of the French Canadian population are especially trustworthy. Not only strong enough to compel Government action on the subject. Resolutions in favor of bimetallism have been passed by the German and the French national legislatures, and that is all. In the British Parliament a resolution was adopted, more than six months ago, urging upon the Government "the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver," and the bimetallists claimed it as a great victory, and it has led to nothing, as yet, and never will lead to anything. The supporters of the resolution took pains to declare that it did not mean an abandonment by Great Britain of the gold standard, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressly announced that he and his colleagues would not propose or accept any departure from that standard. Upon the assurance only was the resolution suffered to pass.

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Let us glance at the process by which these figures are reached. The French-speaking population of the Dominion of Canada was shown by the census of 1891 to be 1,404,974; but of these 100,000 were French Acadians, so that the total number of French Canadians resident in Canada was 1,304,974. The American census of 1890 made no distinction between Acadian French and Canadian French, but Mr. DAVIDSON thinks it safe to assume that at least a large proportion of the former as of the latter have taken part in what is known as the exodus. Consequently, of the 537,298 French Canadians returned by the census of 1890 as resident in the United States, 37,298 are credited to the Acadian French, and the number of French Canadians dwelling on this side of the border is reduced to 300,000. By adding these to the figures given for the Dominion in 1891 we obtain 1,604,974 for the total French Canadian population. If this aggregate be compared with that of 69,810 returned in 1763, we shall find that normally the number of French Canadians is doubled in a little less than twenty-six years.

The length of time required for duplication will seem paradoxical to those who know how amazingly prolific are the French Canadians. A law was carried by the late HONORABLE MERCIER through the Legislature of Quebec providing that every father or mother of a family in that province who had twelve children living, born in lawful wedlock, should be entitled to one hundred acres of public land. There is, too, a significant tradition among the French Canadians that the twentieth or twenty-fourth child in a family belongs to the parish priest and must be educated for the Church. Nevertheless, official statistics show that the average family in Quebec is only a fraction larger than the average family in Ontario, and is actually smaller by as large a fraction than the average family in Prince Edward Island. The explanation of this paradox is to be found, as we have intimated, in the unparalleled mortality among French Canadian children under three years of age. The very superabundance of children renders parents less watchful; especially fatal is the lack of care in regard to diet. The abnormal proportion of deaths from diarrhoea during the summer months is attributed, not to poor or insufficient food, but to the custom

of allowing babies to drink and even eat anything they want and at any time.

If the mortality of infants could be checked among the French Canadians, their astonishing birth rate would produce its natural effect upon the population.

## The Fleet at Sea.

The North Atlantic squadron, comprising the battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, and Maine, the armored cruiser New York, and the cruisers Columbia, Raleigh, and Montgomery, is now on its way to the Virginia capes, engaged in tactical evolutions on the way down. About a fortnight hence it will return to its States Island base, again employing in tactical exercises its northward cruise.

Before starting, Admiral BUXCE distributed among his ships copies of a new book of squadron tactics, which he had prepared, and the interest of the present cruise lies largely in the fact that this system will, at least during part of the time, be carefully tested. Its aims are simplification, promptness, and safety; and like purposes are evident in the changes introduced into the present methods of signaling. Borels of line officers are appointed to criticize the operation of this new drill book in order that it may be as far as possible perfected before the question of its substitution for the tactics now authorized is decided.

Thus while Gen. RUEGER is working at the new infantry drill regulations, which Secretary LAMONT desires to see completed and issued before the end of his administration, Admiral BUXCE is performing a similar service for the fleet drill book. The need of keeping up to the times in tactics, as well as in war material, is fully recognized by both services, and the present year has been one of industry and fruitfulness for the North Atlantic squadron, with the old-time programme of attendance at flower shows and Bar Harbor boys displaced by hard professional activity.

## A Candidate's Short Memory.

From time to time Mr. BRYAN speaks with undisguised bitterness of the Democrats who refuse to accompany him on his excursion into Populism. At first he seemed to admit their right to go where they chose, but as the extent of the Democratic opposition to him becomes clear in some sort, even to a temperate man as ably gifted as his is with the power of self-blame and self-litigation, he seems unable to restrain his disappointment and anger. He believes in himself as a man of destiny, and how reprehensible must appear to him the conduct of those Democrats who are trying to thwart destiny as it is represented in his melodramatic self!

Yet Mr. BRYAN ought to be the last man to rail against the gold standard Democrats for refusing to support him and the Chicago platform. They are only doing what he would have done if Senator PALMER or Gen. HICKER or Mr. FLOWER or any other gold standard Democrat had been nominated at Chicago. Passing by the numerous occasions before Mr. BRYAN was nominated when he declared emphatically his resolution not to vote for a gold standard candidate on a gold standard platform, it is sufficient to remind one once more of what he said in his speech to the notification committee of the so-called Silver party. He accepted the Silver nomination Sept. 8. He was no longer an adventurer straying between Democracy and Populism. He was clothed with such dignity as can come from being nominated for President by three distinct sets of cranks. He had had plenty of time for deliberation, provided he ever deliberates. He was under no necessity of reiterating his earlier expressions. But the so-called Silver party was principally made up of Republican strays, and he could not resist the opportunity of proclaiming once more that for some time he had preferred bad money to good Democracy. "More than a year ago," he said, "when we were engaged in a struggle to bring the Democratic party to an endorsement of free coinage, the question was put to me whether, in case of failure, I would support the Democratic nominee, if he were a gold standard advocate, running upon a gold standard platform. I never believed that such action was probable, then, but when those who questioned me were not content with probabilities, and asked again whether, in that event, I would support the nominee, I said, as you will remember, that under no circumstances would my vote be given to a man who would in the Executive office use his influence to fasten the gold standard upon the American people."

Since for the goose, sauce for the gander. Mr. BRYAN cannot expect more than he was willing to give, and he has no reason to feel resentful because Democrats will, under the circumstances, refuse to give their votes to a man who wants to fasten the silver standard upon the American people.

## The Germans and Seyid Khalid.

The exact ground on which the German authorities at Zanzibar have acted in transferring Seyid KHALID to their cruiser Seeadler does not yet publicly appear, but it is not surprising that their course has vexed the British Consul, Mr. CAVE, who has lodged a protest against it.

This protest, however, while expressing the Consul's feelings, can hardly be of avail. The ambitious pretender, who, on the death of the Sultan, months before last, undertook to seize the succession and to fight the British naval forces, sought and obtained refuge, when defeated, at the German Consulate. The rights of asylum are the same, whether exercised ashore or in a harbor, the deck of a war vessel yielding the same immunity as the house over which the consular flag flies. Hence, the objection made by Mr. CAVE, that the question of the refugee's surrender was still under discussion by the Governments at London and Berlin, when he was taken aboard the Seeadler, does not seem very strong.

But is the real reason why the Consul is nettled a suspicion that the Germans are not willing to trust JOHN BELL? He may apprehend that they intend to take their refugee off to some German colony rather than run the risk of what England might do in case he remained on shore, in a country over which she is admitted to exercise a protectorate. And yet what has there ever been in Great Britain's conduct anywhere, from Venezuela to the Transvaal, which should arouse German distrust?

## Bicyclists and Pedestrians.

A few years ago, when the bicycle was comparatively a stranger in this town, it was looked upon with great curiosity and its manipulation was supposed to require rare tact and agility and to be attended with great risk to the rider. There were no hard and fixed laws prohibiting wheelmen from riding on sidewalks, or almost anywhere else, and persons on foot who heard or saw a bicycle coming stepped willingly aside to let it pass. The high, or "ordinary" bicycles which were in use at that time, were liable to upset if they encountered a small

stone or a hollow in the road. In country places, if a rider was obliged to steer his wheel off the sidewalk, it often meant a fall headlong over the handle bar, and, perhaps, a severe injury to his person.

In the bicycle's evolution the dangerous high wheels have been discarded and low safety wheels have taken their place; but the wheelman's old habit of expecting pedestrians to clear the way when he is near remains unchanged. The time has passed when striking a patch of loose gravel, for example, would throw a rider from his saddle, and yet in the outskirts of the city pedestrians are warned to stand to one side every time they hear a bell ring. Much the same state of things prevails in the city at street crossings and other places.

Of course it would be a pity to check the scorching pace of a fair wheelwoman, particularly if she really didn't mean anything by it, but it is only right that the bicyclists, male and female alike, should do their share of the turning out. Now that they have wheels which are easily controlled, there is no excuse for their persistent warning to persons about to give them the whole road.

## Is Bryan Hedging?

In spite of the constant reports and general belief that the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is so wise in his own conceit, and so firmly rooted in the notion that Fate will have him President, that he is confident of election, there is reason to suspect now that his heart, says, although he keeps up a bold front. To use a word appropriate to the young candidate's theatrical instincts, the "gag" about "intimidation" and "corruption" has the look of a bolster for defeat. In his speech at Wheeling on Friday night Mr. BRYAN added "corruption" to "intimidation" with an inventiveness which seems unnecessary unless he is looking for something to fall on.

"I have heard since I came into this State that a prominent member of a corporate body had been elected to this office in this State to prevent its electoral vote being cast for the Chicago ticket. My friends, in times of quiet, in times when people feel no interest, money may possibly be expended in such a manner. But in times like these, when the people are in earnest, money cannot change the result of an election."

Is this a corruption fund, however, much we place the manhood of the voters of the United States. If they are allowed to intimidate the voters, then the people in this country are helpless to secure any remedy. A hundred thousand dollars, and kindly supplement it with a hundred thousand tongues."

Of course, any man who can swallow free silver ought to be able to swallow the yarn about that \$200,000 corruption fund. But does Mr. BRYAN really swallow that yarn and similar legends of "corruption" and "intimidation"? Is not his present feeling something like this: "I shall be elected if corruption and intimidation don't prevent it." And under the election he can howl: "I should not have been elected if it were not for corruption and intimidation." Or is he really fool enough to believe the stuff with which he is insulting the intelligence of the American people?

Harvard College is rich in scholarships. These have long been understood at Cambridge, as at other colleges, to be intended for the use of needy students. Such students, to be sure, must, as a rule, have a certain high proficiency in their studies, but not necessarily the highest. They are given to students who have not been able to secure the necessary amount of scholarship solely. They have partaken of the nature of a gratuity rather than a prize. Beginning with the present fall term at Harvard, they will be granted to undergraduates according to merit and without regard to poverty or wealth. They will be a distinction open to all, and their value in the sight of the whole college will be proportionately increased. It seems probable that most of them will still be won by poor students, but these will be under the new arrangement.

Some philosophers do not believe in open competition, or competition of any sort, and distrust the whole system of school rewards and prizes. But scholarships exist in the college, and it seems reasonable to hope that when these scholarships are thrown open, the glory of winning them will be shared with the deserving. The people are not taken through the history books, but are barred out from them, or indifferent to them.

Our London correspondent described yesterday the country of the Hausa, a people living between the Sahara, in Africa, and the equator, and having a currency of shells, 2,000 of which were equal to twenty-five cents. It should be added that this ratio is maintained without the aid or consent of any other nation.

The straits to which Spain will soon be driven for soldiers, as well as for money, are indicated by her efforts to keep men who are unable to military service, and yet are too poor to pay for substitutes or for exemption, from leaving the peninsula. The terrors of yellow fever, in the sickly season, are added to the ordinary discussions from campaigning in Cuba; and it is not strange to hear that thousands of young men are slipping away from the Government's clutch.

The eyes of Music are heavy with tears and sobs choke the windpipe of heavenly harmony. BOB TAYLOR, the Popocatecalt candidate for Governor of Tennessee, has snapped another fibber. He recently said in a discordant campaign for Iowa that he grew compact of fire. The last time he was heard from he was hurrying to the aid, and now he is found in an attitude too convulsive to suit his sculptural loveliness and with jangling words rattling in his larynx. In a speech at Pulaski he said that if the Hon. HENRY CLAY EVANS, who is the most distinguished Republican in Tennessee, made certain assertions, the Hon. HENRY CLAY EVANS was "an infernal liar and assassin." This is dreadful, dreadful. There is no other adjective for it. And BOB TAYLOR, too, whose very nerves were thought of as being cut, from whom the words came, and who, in the end, must be reduced by stealth and with the risk of capture by our own revenue cutters.

The course of our Government in this Cuban matter is cowardly and selfish, and sooner or later we must reap our reward in bitter fruit. There seems to be no hope from Washington, but the people would take the matter up, and through the press, make the country ring with their demands, the mere impertinence and the loudness of the noise created might rouse the sleeping one to action.

## The Washington Blow.

All day, it seemed, a giant growled To lay his hands upon the air And hurl it through the sky; All day there seemed a bustling on The floors of earth as if some force, Impatient, waited to come in. With gusts that struck to every quiver of the ether, and the ground, And did at man and beast, and ran With screams through bending trees, And howled low round chimney tops. As might be on the mountain peaks, And seemed to grasp and whirl and twist Himself into a thousand shapes, Each faster than the last, and wild To reach the earth and smite it dead And crush them shapeless into one. At last the climax came, and then All space was filled with roar and blast; And wreck and ruin swept along And all was ruin and despair. And trees and buildings fell Prostrate upon the ground As if to beg their lives. The elemental monsters tore, And from house and home, And found a refuge where they could. Through all the black, tumultuous hours The morning dawned, and then a man Came smiling forth upon the streets. "Had you no fear last night?" one cried. "Who, pale and wan and weary, watched. "Fear?" replied the first one much surprised. "What should I fear?" "Was only Bryan going West."

And then the watcher, pale and wan, was explained. W. L. L.

injuries are to his dignity and clothing only, what can he do? He must sacrifice resentment to courtesy; pick himself up, and then gallantly pick up his fair assailant, apologizing for the mishap brought about by her inconsiderateness or inexperience. After that he may go home and take an inventory of himself. Ought there not then to be a corresponding league for the protection of the unprotected pedestrian against the protected bicyclist?

Hear the chestnut bell's loud peals, as, on lightning-beating wheels, round and round FRED WILLIAMS reels. Which his head or which his heels, little matters so he feels adequate to utter squeals. Which his heels or which his head can't be told; enough that FRED, full of language dead and red, on such a wheel is as good as dead. In the Tuttle Cod-fish's eye, all under the Gilded Dome, is a look of pain; he would like to fly away to his salty home. It's away, away he fain would be, or picked painfully dead, away from the Crime of '73, as told by FRED WILLIAMS. Mr. Justice Clement, for his own sake, standeth out to sea, if never, never it come back to the Crime of '73. O, well for New Bedford's whalers bold whose voyages are done! They won't have to hear FRED basting gold and preaching to 10.

Of the two candidates for President who have the honor to live in Lincoln, Neb., the Hon. CHARLES H. HENRY seems to have the sense and the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN the sound. Perhaps it would be an exaggeration to say that Mr. HENRY can shut up as much as Mr. BRYAN can shout, but at any rate he has a comfortable gift of silence which has been totally denied to his young competitor.

It was a fairy godmother by Babe BRYAN's cradle. "Babe Bryan, ask what'er ye will and it shall not be denied. O, will ye be a bonnie lad as'er were hose and shoon; or will ye be more of the red, red gold than any beneath the moon? Speak up, speak up, my little man, and dinna be afraid. For I've your fairy godmother will give ye the good word." Then up and spake babe BRYAN as sweet as a laverock's tune: "I will not be a bonnie lad as'er were hose and shoon. I will not have the red, red gold, that's the false goldbug's eye. I will not have an eiler spoon, though I am a siller boy. But this is the step I have yet been taking for the new building in Madison square. The Appellate Division of the Second Department meets in Brooklyn this morning. Its new room in the addition to the Kings County Court House in Livingston street will probably be ready for occupancy before the close of the year. There are thirty appeals from orders on the October forty-three appeals from orders on the October term. Mr. Justice Bradley will take his seat as the successor of Judge Pratt at the opening of this term of the Appellate Division.

The case of Wetmore against Wetmore, in which Judge Stover has denied the defendant's application to be relieved from the payment of alimony to the extent of \$3,000 a year, is remarkable for the cool effrontery of the moving party. He was defeated in his effort to get against him for divorce, and was directed to pay \$10,000 a year alimony and \$3,000 a year for the maintenance and education of the children of the marriage. At the time judgment was thus rendered against him he was worth \$200,000, and was entitled to the income of a trust fund of \$100,000. He was then worth \$100,000, and the only way in which the wife has been able to procure the \$3,000 for herself and children is through an order or decree of the Court compelling the trustee of the \$100,000 fund to pay her annually out of the income. Mr. Wetmore has asserted himself from the State ever since the divorce case was granted, and has made an attempt to pay the amounts which he was directed to pay by the decree, and now professes to be without means. He therefore asked the Court to strike out of the judgment the provision for Mrs. Wetmore's alimony, and thus directed the trustee to pay the \$100,000 fund, which she now receives from the trust fund. This proposition did not strike Judge Stover favorably, and he sarcastically remarks that the defendant's excuse for not being able to pay his wife is "that he was brought up with such expensive tastes and has since cultivated them to such an extent that he is unable to pay her alimony." Still, Mr. WHEELER may have made a slight mistake in believing that the majority of the people in the First Kentucky district belong to the categories mentioned.

Mr. CHARLES K. WHEELER is the Republican candidate for Congress in the First Kentucky district. Certain gentlemen who are not anxious to be represented by him have made affidavit that in 1892 they heard him say that "none but fools and Populists advocate the free unlimited coinage of silver." But Mr. WHEELER has been asked to swear that he said in 1892: "He has a constitutional right to be a fool or a Populist, or both, and I am, if he chooses, and the bigger fool the better Populist. Still, Mr. WHEELER may have made a slight mistake in believing that the majority of the people in the First Kentucky district belong to the categories mentioned."

Shameful Neglect of the Cuban Patriots. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The able and stirring letter of your Louisville correspondent, Mr. C. E. Sears, on the Cuban question, has been read with interest and sympathy in the hearts of many thousands of our readers. While the sympathies of our people individually are with the brave Cubans struggling against great odds, our Government refuses to them that which they are in simple justice entitled to: the recognition of their rights as belligerents. The people are not taken through the history books, but are barred out from them, or indifferent to them.

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The course of our Government in this Cuban matter is cowardly and selfish, and sooner or later we must reap our reward in bitter fruit. There seems to be no hope from Washington, but the people would take the matter up, and through the press, make the country ring with their demands, the mere impertinence and the loudness of the noise created might rouse the sleeping one to action.

## The Washington Blow.

All day, it seemed, a giant growled To lay his hands upon the air And hurl it through the sky; All day there seemed a bustling on The floors of earth as if some force, Impatient, waited to come in. With gusts that struck to every quiver of the ether, and the ground, And did at man and beast, and ran With screams through bending trees, And howled low round chimney tops. As might be on the mountain peaks, And seemed to grasp and whirl and twist Himself into a thousand shapes, Each faster than the last, and wild To reach the earth and smite it dead And crush them shapeless into one. At last the climax came, and then All space was filled with roar and blast; And wreck and ruin swept along And all was ruin and despair. And trees and buildings fell Prostrate upon the ground As if to beg their lives. The elemental monsters tore, And from house and home, And found a refuge where they could. Through all the black, tumultuous hours The morning dawned, and then a man Came smiling forth upon the streets. "Had you no fear last night?" one cried. "Who, pale and wan and weary, watched. "Fear?" replied the first one much surprised. "What should I fear?" "Was only Bryan going West."

And then the watcher, pale and wan, was explained. W. L. L.

## NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

We recently had occasion to comment on the exercise of the pardoning power by the Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky in a murder case, before the trial or conviction of the offender. Mr. Charles Stewart Davidson of this city, referring to our article, sends us an extract from the record of a somewhat similar occurrence in North Carolina more than a century ago. Half ago, it is in these words: "1720. And now heretofore, viz. &c., came the aforesaid George Allen (the party indicted), and moved for trial, and likewise the Attorney-General on behalf of our sovereign lord the King; but the Court being given to understand that his Majesty's most gracious general pardon, was, since the offence committed and since the indictment aforesaid granted, are of the opinion that the said offence aforesaid cannot be proceeded in, according to Fawcett's case (3 Croke, 148); and therefore ordered that all further proceedings thereon be stayed, and that the said George Allen be discharged, paying costs." Perhaps the most curious part of this proceeding is the requirement by the court that the pardoned prisoner should pay costs!

The Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have upheld the constitutionality of the Veterans' Preference act passed by the Legislature of 1890, although last year they pronounced against the validity of the statute enacted for the same general purpose. There is an essential difference, however, between the two enactments. The statute of 1895 was mandatory in requiring that examinations should be dispensed with in the case of the appointment of veterans to office, while the act of 1890 merely permits but does not compels the appointing power to relieve veterans from examination.

Judges Russell and MacLean have continued to hear litigated motions and attend to ex parte business respectively in the Supreme Court in this city during the past week. In Brooklyn Judge Hickey has finished his September Session Term and will be succeeded to-day in that duty by Judge Smith. Judge Hickey's term of the Appellate Division of the First Department will convene on Tuesday afternoon with a calendar of 122 cases and forty-one motions for the first motion day. This branch of the Court is likely to remain in its quarters at 111 Fifth Avenue for a long time to come, as no visible steps have yet been taken for the erection of the new building in Madison square. The Appellate Division of the Second Department meets in Brooklyn this morning. Its new room in the addition to the Kings County Court House in Livingston street will probably be ready for occupancy before the close of the year. There are thirty appeals from orders on the October forty-three appeals from orders on the October term. Mr. Justice Bradley will take his seat as the successor of Judge Pratt at the opening of this term of the Appellate Division.

The case of Wetmore against Wetmore, in which Judge Stover has denied the defendant's application to be relieved from the payment of alimony to the extent of \$3,000 a year, is remarkable for the cool effrontery of the moving party. He was defeated in his effort to get against him for divorce, and was directed to pay \$10,000 a year alimony and \$3,000 a year for the maintenance and education of the children of the marriage. At the time judgment was thus rendered against him he was worth \$200,000, and was entitled to the income of a trust fund of \$100,000. He was then worth \$100,000, and the only way in which the wife has been able to procure the \$3,000 for herself and children is through an order or decree of the Court compelling the trustee of the \$100,000 fund to pay her annually out of the income. Mr. Wetmore has asserted himself from the State ever since the divorce case was granted, and has made an attempt to pay the amounts which he was directed to pay by the decree, and now professes to be without means. He therefore asked the Court to strike out of the judgment the provision for Mrs. Wetmore's alimony, and thus directed the trustee to pay the \$100,000 fund, which she now receives from the trust fund. This proposition did not strike Judge Stover favorably, and he sarcastically remarks that the defendant's excuse for not being able to pay his wife is "that he was brought up with such expensive tastes and has since cultivated them to such an extent that he is unable to pay her alimony." Still, Mr. WHEELER may have made a slight mistake in believing that the majority of the people in the First Kentucky district belong to the categories mentioned.

Shameful Neglect of the Cuban Patriots. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The able and stirring letter of your Louisville correspondent, Mr. C. E. Sears, on the Cuban question, has been read with interest and sympathy in the hearts of many thousands of our readers. While the sympathies of our people individually are with the brave Cubans struggling against great odds, our Government refuses to them that which they are in simple justice entitled to: the recognition of their rights as belligerents. The people are not taken through the history books, but are barred out from them, or indifferent to them.

Our London correspondent described yesterday the country of the Hausa, a people living between the Sahara, in Africa, and the equator, and having a currency of shells, 2,000 of which were equal to twenty-five cents. It should be added that this ratio is maintained without the aid or consent of any other nation.

The straits to which Spain will soon be driven for soldiers, as well as for money, are indicated by her efforts to keep men who are unable to military service, and yet are too poor to pay for substitutes or for exemption, from leaving the peninsula. The terrors of yellow fever, in the sickly season, are added to the ordinary discussions from campaigning in Cuba; and it is not strange to hear that thousands of young men are slipping away from the Government's clutch.